

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

The learned Professor set out by remarking, that, in working through submarine telegraph lines, special

able. It was proposed to use reversals, as Atlantic City did, and the consequence was that, instead of several words being sent at once, only one word could be sent at a time. It was choked and the relay was not used. The line was then used for a number of years, but the same principle was used in another diagram this effect of quick and strong reversals current is shown. We got only a strong period of current, blowing out, with slight variations of intensity. Thus, the current consisted of dashes, or dots, and what was intended for such, became a continuous printed dot or a continuous stroke. The remedy was to use a smaller power, say a half watt. Then we used distinct signals, but altered spaces. Dots became dashes, and dashes became dots. So that in getting rid of one difficulty we had got into another. What we want is evidently an instrument which does not depend on the current being strong or weak, but in proportion to the voltage, but is free to move in proportion to the current. The ordinary receiving instrument is not free to move as we see the curves applied. The relay is not free to move as we see the application of the relay to complete the circuit of a line. The current is not to forward the message, but to turn the current into a style, which presses upon paper paper.

Though this conjecture, if true, would show that the practice rests not on caprice but on principle, the world, of course, leave open the question as to the propriety of the practice. It is not enough to rest upon grounds of the most unquestionable solidity. We have become so familiar with the practice of tri- by jury that we are perhaps a little too much inclin- ed to regard it as an institution which stands in need of no justification. It is, however, a practice of such broad obvious expediency that they cannot be mis- apprehended. The fact that we do so is a good proof of the facility with which custom can change its character, and the danger to ourselves, hardly any institution can be imagined which, in its first sight, is stranger than a jury. Twelve untrained commonplace men are taken at random and are made to judge of a man's property, his reputation, his liberty. They are charged with a function, they are charged this tremendous function, they return to the common occupations, and very possibly never exercise the judicial office again as long as they live. What a weight which is put upon the shoulders of these twelve, which in point of fact is put upon the shoulders

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They examined the state of the country at the
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was formerly generally acted upon. At the same time the Imperial Government required that our colonies should permit the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to be imported upon terms as favourable to those of foreign countries as the law would permit. When Sir Robert Peel began step by step to remove from our own tariff the blot of protection, and to allow the produce, he recognised at last the wisdom and fairness of the principle, and to free themselves also from all restrictions in favour of British goods. The result has been that, while sugar and coffee duties have been equalised with foreign countries, the protection of the duties charged upon the admission of British manufactures into our colonies have been regulated upon the same scale as those applicable to other countries. Why, then, has not been made an exception to this rule in the case of India? The answer to this question we do not know, but it is clear that there is a considerable distinction has still been made with respect to the duties charged upon British and foreign goods. According to a Parliamentary return (2011) of the duties of the several countries, the following are the rates chargeable in India, from the

There are, therefore, high discriminating duties now levied upon foreign goods, cotton and silk goods, cotton and silk manufactures, and cotton and silk manufactures, the articles which constitute the main portion of the imports into India from England. To such a system of protective duties can be of no use to the Indian manufacturer, who has to contend with any rivals who can meet them in the market. India, is best shown by the fact that all the articles named, except silk goods, are admitted free of duty into our own market at home, and why it is that duty into our own market at home, and why it is that duty is so long retained in India it is difficult to understand.

It is now announced that, with the view of increasing the revenue, the existing Customs duties are about to be raised. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will have availed itself of the opportunity of removing all discrimination in the rates of duties, and will have realised them with reference to the whole of the country, thus adhering the principle upon which our own tariff has been framed, and those of most, if not all, of our colonial possessions. In that case, all that they will require to do will be to raise the British duties to the level of the whole of the world, so far as the effect upon the revenue is concerned, and an arrangement would be as beneficial as a general doubling of all existing rates of duties, foreign as well as Indian, the latter from the whole of the world, and the imports of the latter description. This would leave a duty of 7½ per cent. upon yarns, and of 10

position and the consequent formation of a light spore mass. The spores are thereby generated. The only change has been the substitution of yeast, in different forms, for the place of heaven or spontaneous change. The preparation of bread by decomposition is, however, accompanied by several stages. These are chiefly from the extreme difficulty of obtaining a particular form and extent of the decomposition. One form often passes into another during the process, and, in some cases, a variation in the method of preparation is incapable of being made into a light spongy bread simply by the process of fermentation, except after the addition of alum, or other objectionable ingredients. The method of preparing pronounced fermented bread to be injurious to a large number of persons of delicate constitution on account of the free acids which it contains, and also from its liability to ferment again in the stomach. Many methods have been proposed and used for giving the vesicular spongy structure to soft bread without the use of the constituents of the flour by decomposition. It appears

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from the Saturday Review, April 2

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On WEDNESDAY, 29th JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

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AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MARYLAND.

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12 perches; lot 3, 5 acres 1 rood 29 perches; lot 4,

[illegible]

lot 4, 94 acres; lot 5, 80 acres; lot 6, 61 acres.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—On and near the Cookham River, and Two-mile Creek, at and near their confluence, about two miles above Tamworth: Lot 10, 11 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 11 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 12, 21 acres 27 perches; lot 13, 10 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 14, 8 acres 32 perches; lot 15, 14 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 14 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 17, 7 acres. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

Town Lots.—County of Perry. Parish of Sonmerston. Town of Sonmerston: Lots 18 to 21, 2 roods each.—Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq., Chairman.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.,
GEORGE KING, Esq.,
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.,
MICHAEL ROSE MURKIN, Esq.,
Directors of the Society.

Advantage of every contingency of human life.
Death of Parents, Deceased, and Beneficial Annuities.
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

Advantages of the Society.
All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the investigation of March, 1884, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by about 10 per cent. and the average dividend was increased from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. and about 10 per cent. more than those secured by the most liberal British office-stock companies.

Members may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

Surplus accepted on equitable terms.
GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

Payments payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Loans on policies on favourable terms.
Claims payable three months after proof of death.

ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

The Families of Deceased Members are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROFESSORS, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the Principal Office, ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary and Secretary, Hunter-street, February 1884, 1885.

COLUMBIAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN AUSTRALIA.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 18th Dec. 1885.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN PATRICK, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.
J. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A.,
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.,
M. M. MURKIN, Esq.,
Secretary—JAMES HUGHES, Esq.

Office: the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, opposite the Herald Office.

The subscribed capital of the company is £250,000, with power to increase the amount to meet the business of the company. The liability of the shareholders is unlimited.

Within the last ten years the rates of fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. by the operation of the Mutual Insurance Company, and the present Company which has been established that very profitable enterprise; in other words, houses that were formerly charged 20s. per cent. are now charged 5s. per cent., and in some instances less. It is evident, therefore, that by the establishment of these colonial companies some thousands per annum have been saved to the colony.

The company has been established three years, has satisfied losses by fire to the amount of £150,000, and has now in hand a reserve fund of £15,000, 6d. over and above the paid up capital. The rates of insurance are as follows, and no alteration is made except there are circumstances calculated to increase the risk.

BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 2s. 3d. and upwards.
Buildings—shingled roof, stone or brick, 3s. 3d. and upwards.
WOODEN BUILDINGS, metal or slated roof, 2s. 3d. and upwards.
WOODEN BUILDINGS, shingled roof, 3s. 3d. and upwards.

Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through loss, fire, or other properties being insured against such casualties.

DEWEY AND COMPANY.
INCORPORATED IN AUSTRALIA.

Ships insured in this company are warranted free from average under fire and marine policies. Claims for loss or average are payable by the company at three months after settlement of the same.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—From the date the rates of discount in operation at this Bank.
On bills of 90 days currency and under, 6 per cent.
On bills of 120 days ditto, 7 per cent.
On bills of 180 days ditto, 8 per cent.
Interest on cash accounts will be chargeable at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board, ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 1st March, 1886.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street, will re-open MONDAY next, July 4th.

EDUCATION.—Ormond House, Paddington.—The Misses HALL will resume the duties of this Establishment on the 28th of July, when there will be a few VACANCIES for Resident Pupils.

The rooms are lofty, and the grounds spacious, and every accommodation is necessary to comfort and health. Professional teachers attend regularly as required. References kindly permitted to families of the first respectability.

EDUCATION.—Paramatta.—The duties of Mrs. PHILLIPS School will (D.V.) be resumed on the 28th of July. N.B.—There are vacancies.

EDUCATION.—near the Sea-side, three miles from Sydney, in an Establishment for Young Gentlemen, where only the best teachers are recruited. A sound classical and commercial education imparted, combined with superior domestic comforts and advantages. The residence is pleasantly situated at Randwick, adjacent to the sea, with ample means for healthy recreation on sea-bathing. For terms, which are very moderate, and other particulars, apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, Esq., Pitt-street, or to Mr. GIBSON, Randwick. School re-opens WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

EDUCATION.—RAYMOND TERRACE.—MR. MOUNTAIN is prepared to receive a few more pupils at his Boarding School for a few days, and will be happy to try with any parents who are desirous of placing their children under his care. Address, Mr. MOUNTAIN, Randwick. School re-opens WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

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TEA.—The most choice and superior mixture of BLACK TEAS in Sydney.—HANKS AND COMPANY fearlessly assert, they are selling at the present time a tea of a character never surpassed in the colony of New South Wales. The peculiar blending of certain portions of the finest tea pressed in the growth produces a beverage remarkable for its richness and fine delicate flavour; the price being moderate, viz. 3s. 6d. per lb. places it in the reach of all classes of consumers.

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NORTH SHORE SUGAR REFINERY.
The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for Snowdrop, or 1st white Crystals, or 2nd white No. 1 crystals, or 1st counter Golden Syrup.

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Mr. J. T. KLOOT, broker, New Pitt-street, is authorised to make sales on our account.

BOREWICK'S BAKING POWDER. as used by the Army and Navy, with directions by the Queen's Household Bakers, should be used by every family for baking Bread without Yeast. Bread may be made with it in one hour, and the dough is not required to stand in the oven, but is put into the oven and when well puffed and golden brown, it is done. Sold in 1 lb. tins, and 5 lb. tins, and 10 lb. tins, and 25 lb. tins, and 50 lb. tins, and 100 lb. tins, and 250 lb. tins, and 500 lb. tins, and 1000 lb. tins, and 2500 lb. tins, and 5000 lb. tins, and 10000 lb. tins, and 25000 lb. tins, and 50000 lb. tins, and 100000 lb. tins, and 250000 lb. tins, and 500000 lb. tins, and 1000000 lb. tins, and 2500000 lb. tins, and 5000000 lb. tins, and 10000000 lb. tins, and 25000000 lb. tins, and 50000000 lb. tins, and 100000000 lb. tins, and 250000000 lb. tins, and 500000000 lb. tins, and 1000000000 lb. tins, and 2500000000 lb. tins, and 5000000000 lb. tins, and 10000000000 lb. tins, and 25000000000 lb. tins, and 50000000000 lb. tins, and 100000000000 lb. tins, and 250000000000 lb. tins, and 500000000000 lb. tins, and 1000000000000 lb. tins, and 2500000000000 lb. tins, and 5000000000000 lb. tins, and 10000000000000 lb. tins, and 25000000000000 lb. tins, and 50000000000000 lb. tins, and 100000000000000 lb. tins, and 250000000000000 lb. tins, and 500000000000000 lb. tins, and 1000000000000000 lb. tins, and 2500000000000000 lb. tins, and 5000000000000000 lb. tins, and 10000000000000000 lb. tins, and 25000000000000000 lb. tins, and 50000000000000000 lb. tins, and 100000000000000000 lb. tins, and 250000000000000000 lb. tins, and 500000000000000000 lb. tins, and 1000000000000000000 lb. tins, and 2500000000000000000 lb. tins, and 5000000000000000000 lb. tins, and 1000

